

CITY BATH HOUSE NOT BIG ENOUGH FOR PRESENT NEEDS

Widest Part of Summer
Yet to Come, Popular Use
Nearly Doubled.

LONG WAITS IN LINE.

Bathers Stay in Water Half a
Day, Keeping Lockers
Waiting for Lockers.

Enlarge the City Bath House at
Coney Island!

The wonderful success attending the season of the municipal bathing house in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, has caused a widespread agitation for increased provisions for next season, together with the installation of modern appliances which will enable the bathers to maintain and operate these houses absolutely free of cost to the bathers.

More than five hundred thousand persons will have enjoyed the privileges of the municipal bathing houses this season as compared with 300,000 during the season of 1912, and still the bath houses have been found to capacity every day and every warm day this season thousands more have been unable to get in by reason of the long wait to get a locker and dressing.

The municipal bath houses were erected at a long fight by The Evening World.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO AVAIL
THEMSELVES OF BATHS.

Yet the bath houses have not been able to meet the demand made by thousands of people of Greater New York who have learned their blessing. The city has been compelled, because of the failure of the Board of Health to pass additional funds for maintenance of the baths, to charge ten cents in contravention of the law in which the baths were established.

The baths contain room and locker for 5,534 men and 1,861 women. The given men and women is the same, the women cannot dress and undress in crowded rooms, as can the men. Ten cents is charged each bather for the dressing room, shower bath and the bathers furnishing their own towels and bath suits. Last Sunday, one of the busiest days of this year, 100 persons availed themselves of the services of the municipal bathing house, a greater proportion of this number remaining in the water all day.

It is the very fact that most of the bathers remain in the water all day that has caused the agitation for the enlargement of the baths. But no system has been devised for handling such crowds and a time limit upon their occupancy of the bathing lockers. In fact, the bathers are limited to time when they are to leave the lockers.

It takes too long time to go through the line.

A careful estimate of the time it takes a bather to arrive at the bath at noon Sunday is as follows: The line to get through the lockers and a half long line was four miles. The city of New York with its vast wealth can easily afford the few thousand dollars necessary greatly to increase the bathing houses, providing for thousands more bathers and making this interminable wait to a minimum.

More than 300,000 persons enjoyed the bath last year. At 10 cents apiece, the city therefore took in \$3,000 from the bathers, which after deducting expenses of operation left a small surplus. The city has never intended to make the bath a money-making institution, but it has found it found itself richer than it had built what it had intended as a public benefit.

This season, with more than 500,000 persons taking advantage of the municipal baths, the city's profits will be more than doubled, for expenses have not increased with revenue.

A widespread agitation is on foot to enlarge the 10-cent charge and make the bath free, as was intended when the bath was built. But this, of course, can be done with the present facilities, but at the 10-cent charge, are packed to their maximum capacity. When the bath is erected along Surf Avenue, it will run from Surf Avenue down to the water's edge. These wings, built of concrete, are inexpensive when their use is taken into consideration.

The city already owns the land on which the wings are proposed to be built and the cost of labor and material would not be great. It would be comparatively easy to triple the capacity of the present houses at a cost of only a few hundred thousand dollars, carrying with it inestimable benefit and comfort to thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers who otherwise would be denied the bathing privileges of the island.

MUST PUT IN INCREASED SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Careful study, however, has shown that it will be impracticable to make the bathing houses absolutely free, even to the point of furnishing bathing suits to those who are without, unless proper sanitary appliances are installed. The wide contest of immense fumigating apparatus by means of which suits must be fumigated after each use. Another fumigating apparatus would have to be installed for the proper protection of the bathing rooms and lockers.

Experts have figured, however, that the cost of operating and maintaining a plant free of all cost would not be more than the benefit that would

City Bath House at Coney Is Not Big Enough; Note the Lines of Applicants Patiently Waiting



This photograph was taken on Thursday afternoon when the "rush" of bathers was only a trifle as compared with the extraordinary crowds that

wait patiently in line all day Saturdays, Sundays and holidays during the hot spell. Sometimes the waiting lines reach for several blocks.

be derived by hundreds of thousands of New York's citizens each year. Up to July 14, 1913, 70,000 persons had taken advantage of the city's bathing houses. Up to the same time this year, 130,230 bathers had been accommodated, an increase of 50,230—and the hottest part of the summer to come.

The bathing houses open at 8 o'clock. At 11:30 o'clock last Sunday every one of the 5,534 keys for the men's side had been given out, so that after noon comes in to stand in line until some of the earlier bathers decided to leave the water. As a result, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a line nearly a mile long on the men's side, waiting for a chance to take advantage of the city baths. Some of these men stood in line from three and a half to four hours.

On last Sunday, 3,727 women took advantage of the city baths, using the 1,861 rooms three times during the day. If next Sunday should prove to be warm it is confidently expected that an even greater attendance will be present.

C. A. MOORE, \$10,000,000 BANKRUPT, RETURNS

Young Financier, Ruined in Carnegie Trust Failure, Back to Recoup Fortune.

C. Arthur Moore, who was a director in the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, whose liabilities when he went through bankruptcy two years ago were set down as more than ten and a half million dollars, and who has been abroad for two years, is back in this country. His family is at Florence, Italy, whence he came to New York.

The young financier was closely associated with William J. Cummins, who was chairman of the directors of the Carnegie Trust Company. Moore's losses came with the collapse of the Carnegie Trust Company. Of his liabilities, about half were listed as "notes that ought to have been paid by others." The actual liabilities were less than the nominal. Assets were listed at only \$1,750.

After the collapse of the trust company, Moore resigned his place as a director of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of which company his father, Charles A. Moore, is head, and went to Europe. For a time he was a war correspondent in the Balkans and now intends writing his experiences for one of the Yale publications. He is a Yale alumnus.

Moore is engaged in recouping his fortune. He is visiting at No. 16 Fifth Avenue, his father's town house, and also at his father's summer home in Greenwich, Conn.

THIGHBONE IN MAN'S SPINE.

Surgeons Use Part of Femur to Replace Decayed Section.

An operation similar to that successfully performed five weeks ago upon St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, N. J., was performed yesterday at the Newark City Hospital by Dr. Francis Stauss. Tasaquik had a slice of his shinbone cut out and grafted to the spine to replace a section decayed from a tubercular cause.

The patient yesterday was Joseph Orlovski, twenty, of No. 49 Jones street. He has been at the institution two months. A section of the femur of the left leg was removed and placed in the spine at the place from whence the decayed part of the spine had been removed. It was announced that the operation was successful.

"STOP THIEF!"

The words "STOP THIEF!" caught your eye, didn't they? That's why you're reading this. And the story whose title is "STOP THIEF!" will catch your interest with the very first sentence and will hold it in mental handcuffs to the last chapter's end.

"STOP THIEF!" is the greatest laugh-story of the summer. It is novelized from the successful play of the same title, and it is one unbroken succession of laughs and thrills, with a triple-dose interest running through it.

"STOP THIEF!" will begin in The Evening World on Wednesday, July 30. Write down the date. For that is the day on which you are going to begin to read the funniest, most exciting romance of the year.

EAVESDROPPING BEATS DICTAPHON IN POLICE STATION

Vibration of Elevated Train
Puts the Machine Out of
Business.

What has been reported as a successful operation of a dictaphon in a police station was today admitted to have been a failure, when Meyer Mechlowitz, a clock manufacturer, was arraigned in Morrisania Police Court on a charge of presenting a false claim to a burglar insurance company. It was shown that when the dictaphon failed, old-fashioned eavesdropping served as well and Mechlowitz was held in \$5,000 bail for examination on July 24.

On July 4, according to the police, Mechlowitz reported to the Morrisania station that in the toe of a shoe his wife sent to a cobbler the day before for repairs was a chain bag containing \$2,000 worth of jewelry. He had placed the same in the old shoe for safe keeping and forgot them when she sent it to the cobbler. In the bag were six diamond rings, a diamond lavalliere, a pair of diamond earrings and \$40 in cash.

POLICE SAY HE ASKED HELP TO "FAKE" BURGLARY.

Detective Meyer went with Mr. and Mrs. Mechlowitz to the cobbler, who denied finding the jewelry. The detective then went to the house, but was assured that the jewelry had certainly been in the shoe. A few days later, according to the police, Mechlowitz called at the police station and told Detective Buttner that he feared he would not be able to collect the \$2,000 burglar insurance he held on the jewelry because of the unusual manner in which they were stolen. If he could make it appear the jewelry had been stolen by burglars, he said, he could collect the full amount of the policy. When Detective Meyer came in, Mechlowitz is alleged to have repeated his statement.

Meyer said he had found no trace of burglars, and Mechlowitz is alleged to have replied he would fix that. When the conversation was repeated to Acting Capt. Wines he informed Headquarters, and dictaphon was rigged up in the Morrisania station behind a thin partition in the main hall. Mechlowitz was induced to call again.

Courtland D. Learned and A. H. Kelley, representing the insurance company, accompanied by a stenographer, called at the station house in advance of the time set for the arrival of Mechlowitz and tried the dictaphon. The machine worked all right except when a Third Avenue "L" train went by the station, when the vibration put it out of commission.

THEN OLD-FASHIONED EAVES- DROPPING WAS TRIED.

Mr. Learned, Mr. Kelley and the stenographer were hidden. Detective Meyer, when Mechlowitz arrived, sat on a table in a hallway right outside the door. There a conversation took place that was overheard by the stenographer and the insurance officials. According to the records produced by Mechlowitz told the detective that he had made a mistake with a chisel on the door had been forced by burglars with a jimmy. Mechlowitz, the information against him states, promised Meyer pay for his aid and volunteered to give Mrs. Meyer and the wife of another detective the finest gown they ever wore.

Acting on the overheard conversation, Mr. Learned wrote out a complaint against Magistrate Butts and when Mechlowitz kept an appointment with the detectives last night, ostensibly to settle up the insurance, they arrested him instead.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

(From the Boston Transcript.)
Maud—What in the world made you buy more cocaine stamps?
Ethel—Why, I went into the drug store to get some face powder, and who should be there but Jack.

News Oddities

TWO LABRADOR SEALS which escaped into the Schuylkill River returned to the Philadelphia Aquarium yesterday.

HEALTH BOARD has given notice that the lid must be clamped down on Barron Island.

FUTURE GENERATIONS will view with awe the uniform and glove of "Honus" Wagner, baseball star, in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

ONE THOUSAND KANSAS CHURCHES have been abandoned because of automobiles. It was declared at a conference of ministers there.

OCEAN BEACH, further down the shore line, is shocked at Long Beach's girl bathers in socks.

POLICEMEN have been placed on the Northwestern University campus in Chicago to keep students and co-eds from promming together.

MOVIE ACTORS posed inside the Newark penitentiary and when the picture had been taken were not detained.

BECAUSE HE NEVER MISSED writing a letter to his mother each week of the fifteen years he has been in America, a young Russian tailor in St. Louis is heir to \$500,000 left by his bachelor uncle in Libau.

BABY CARRIAGE was given to a Thompson, Conn. man sixty years old as a premium for getting married nine days ago. He has just sued for divorce.

IN A BARBER'S CHAIR when called to preside over the Senate, Senator Clark hurried to the seat, and from the Republican side appeared clean shaven, while those on the Democratic side saw a growth of beard.

EX-HEAD OF NAVY MAY BE NAMED TO SUCCEED MELLEN

Meyer Considered by Committee, Which Wants a "Broad Gauge Man."

George Von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General and a member of ex-President Roosevelt's famous inner cabinet, is now engaging the attention of the committee of the Executive Board of the New Haven Railroad, which has been commissioned to select a successor to Charles S. Mellen as president. The committee, Theodore N. Vail, J. P. Morgan, Samuel Rea, William Skinner, Edward Milligan and Robert Taft, met at the Grand Central station this morning. They came to no conclusion. They expected to come to none.

"We are looking for a broad gauge man," said Chairman Vail. "We want to find a man who has the confidence of the community and especially of New England people. We want a man who will consider the patrons of the railroad of at least as much importance as the stockholders. We believe that such a man will be as profitable to the stockholders as he is to those who pay the railroad for service."

"Such a man is not to be picked off-hand. Even though we were perfectly sure we had the right man, we should consider every other possibility before we announced our final decision. We shall meet again this evening, and as a committee to-morrow, and so on until we have selected a man who will not only have the executive ability to make the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company one which deserves and demands public confidence, but a corporation in which the people will have trust. But we must have time."

Mr. Meyer was the Chairman of the committee of minority stockholders which started the agitation, under the direction of Louis D. Brandeis, which ended with the resignation of Mr. Mellen. His course in fighting the Mellen administration had the open support of Theodore N. Vail.

Among the other candidates considered by the committee to-day were Edward E. Lewis, Vice-President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific. Both men are distinguished as careful operating men who have the reputation of keeping down expenses on their lines. Elliott

has been known as "a Mellen man" because he succeeded Mellen, but his approval by Mr. Mellen as a retiring president of the Northern Pacific is not being urged by his advocates as a candidate for the presidency of the New Haven. Samuel Rea, who is president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is reported to be urging the selection of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is a brother of Pennsylvania's, came the story that Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, now a Pennsylvania subsidiary, was the man to be selected.

There are still those who think that Timothy B. Byrnes, the lawyer Vice-President of the New Haven, may be the choice of the committee. Experienced observers of railroad affairs from Boston, however, said that the election of Mr. Byrnes would stir up almost as much trouble as the re-election of Mr. Mellen because of the intimacy between Mr. Mellen and Mr. Byrnes and the similarity of their working methods.

MOTOR CAR DIRECTORY OUT.

Contains Names and Addresses of Owners of 45,000 Autos.

The first or main section of the Robbins Motor Car Directory for 1913 is out. It contains the names and addresses of the owners of about 45,000 automobiles, pleasure and commercial, in New York State, together with the license number and make of every car. The main section will be followed by supplements which will contain the license number of all cars licensed during the year in this State, as well as the other information already mentioned.

The directory is published by the Robbins Motor Car Directory Company, No. 177 Broadway.

Publisher Stricken at His Desk.
Hurston F. Welles, a publisher with an office in the Century Building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, became seriously ill while at his desk to-day. An ambulance was called from New York Hospital. The surgeon said he thought Welles was suffering from apoplexy and sent him to Bellevue.

ARMY TO GUARD ROCKEFELLERS FROM FIREBUGS

Three Incendiary Blazes in
Three Weeks Mark Reopen-
ing of Black Hand War.

LOSS IN ONE \$150,000.

Heavily Armed Pickets May Be
Recalled to Posts at Po-
cantic Hills.

Three incendiary fires in three weeks on the John D. Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills—one fire attended by a property loss of \$150,000—may make necessary the re-employment of the big armed guard of private detectives which surrounded the 3,000 Rockefeller acres last fall and winter and well along into the spring. The incendiary fires are believed to be preliminary steps to a resumption of Black Hand war on John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr.

There exists among the lawless Italian element in Westchester County an intense feeling of bitterness against the Rockefellers. This feeling is shared to some extent by the law-abiding folk of that race who live in the vicinity of Pocantico Hills, and if the law-abiding are even passively in sympathy with the law-defying task of the peace officers in protecting the Rockefeller property assumes large proportions.

ROCKEFELLER EMPLOYEES BLACKMAILED BY GANG.

The beginning of the trouble dates back to last summer when Mr. Rockefeller, in prosecuting the extended improvements of his estate which he had planned had in his employ about 400 Italians. Attacks on these laborers became frequent. Detectives were employed and they learned that the Rockefeller laborers were paying regular tribute to a gang of Black Hand desperadoes.

Agents of Mr. Rockefeller tried in every way to stop the extortion. They did not receive much active assistance from the laborers, who preferred to pay and be left in peace. So numerous were the attacks on the Rockefeller forces that armed guards were employed and finally Mr. Rockefeller determined to weed out his Italian labor.

This was done by degrees. To-day there are not more than twenty Italians on the Rockefeller estate. Naturally the men who were discharged were not pleased with their treatment, and finally Mr. Rockefeller ordered if they chose to give up \$5 cents or a dollar each pay day to agents of the Black Hand as a sort of bribe to be let alone.

The Rockefeller troubles were the starting point of a disturbance which spread all through that section of Westchester County that has been taken over by millionaires for large country estate. Two men were killed, many were wounded and riots were numerous. Two Italians were indicted by the Grand Jury in White Plains on April 3 and many more were tried for minor offenses.

GUARDS DISPENSED WITH. MYSTERIOUS FIRES OCCUR.

Mr. Rockefeller gradually dropped his armed guards. After the indictments had been found against the ringleaders of the disturbances were in jail and while there were many fights among the turbulent element, these fights were local affairs and the millionaires, most of whom, following the

32 Ounces Make One Quart of Chiris Olive Oil

Most olive oils are sold in 24 to 28 ounce bottles—designated as quart. Antiquity Chiris is just as particular about giving full measure as in giving best quality. Discriminating users of olive oil know these facts—therefore insist upon getting the genuine.

CHIRIS Pronounced She-ris OLIVE OIL

—a product of the first pressing of selected olives from the world-famous Chiris Olive Groves of France. "The Oil of the Solera."

Most doctors in pure food products recommend and sell Chiris. If you don't want to put a drop of poison in your system, get Chiris. It is an indication that he wants to improve himself, an inferior brand, at greater profit to himself. In such cases we will deliver direct to your home or through some other nearby merchant.

Try Chiris with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 recipes and recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTONIO CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. W, 38 Flat Street, New York.

Rockefeller example, had discarded as far as possible Italian labor, were not molested.

On June 20th Mr. Rockefeller, having gone to spend his summer in Cleveland and the estate being almost wholly in the possession of laborers on the grounds and designed and is employed on the new Rockefeller mansion, the last of the detectives was let go. That very night the huge barn and garage on the estate was destroyed by fire.

The blaze started in the hay loft at a point that had not been visited by anybody on the place for weeks. Most of the contents of the barn were saved, but a loss of \$100,000 had been registered when the fire died down. The lives of several employees of Mr. Rockefeller who lived in the stable building were menaced by the fire.

SCULPTOR'S HOUSE TWICE FIRED IN THREE DAYS.

A sort of a guard was established after the destruction of the barn. Nothing happened until four days ago, when a fire was discovered in the house on the estate occupied by Emil Selburn, a sculptor, who designed and is in charge of placing the decorations in and about the new Rockefeller mansion. The Selburn family was not at home when the fire started, but neighbors discovered it and it was extinguished without great damage.

Yesterday another fire was discovered in Mr. Selburn's house. This gained considerable headway and was extinguished with difficulty. Mr. Selburn was absent at work on the Rockefeller mansion and his wife and children were out walking. It is the general belief around Pocantico Hills that the armed guards will be surreptitiously slipped back to the Rockefeller estate. The guards of last winter was furnished by a detective agency.

WALL STREET

Market closing. The first part of the last hour was very dull. American Beet Sugar sold up to 35, while business increased as a slow rally made its appearance, forcing quotations up to the high level for a number of issues, but soon gave way to realizing sales in most of the active stocks. The actual closing was mixed as a number of inactive specialties were higher, while most of the active issues were fractionally changed, some up and others down. Beet Sugar gained 7 1/2, Rep Steel 2 1/2, Third Avenue 1 1/2, Tennessee Copper 1 point, and Pennsylvania closed at 114, a gain of 5 1/2. Total sales, \$55,000 shares.

New Haven stock was weak, declining to 10 1/4 from 10 1/2, and California Petroleum from 13 1/4 to 13 1/2. American Can was very active from 34 1/2 to 35 1/2. After 12 o'clock prices hardened and a recovery took place. Some of the active stocks scored the highest prices since the slump. Reading sold at 16 1/2, Inter-Met., 61 1/2, Third Avenue, 3 1/2. Fractional recoveries in a number of issues were noticed in the first part of

the afternoon session, although the market was dull and trading on a small scale.

The Closing Quotations.

The following were the highest, lowest and last prices of stocks for today and the net changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:

Am. Locomotive	201	200	201	+
Am. Sugar	100	99	100	+
Am. T. & E. Co.	128	128	128	+
Am. Tobacco	100	99	100	+
Am. Trust	99	98	99	+
Am. Wire	99	98	99	+
Am. Zinc	99	98	99	+
Am. Iron	99	98	99	+
Am. Steel	99	98	99	+
Am. Coal	99	98	99	+
Am. Oil	99	98	99	+
Am. Gas	99	98	99	+
Am. Electric	99	98	99	+
Am. Telephone	99	98	99	+
Am. Telegraph	99	98	99	+
Am. Paper	99	98	99	+
Am. Printing	99	98	99	+
Am. Book	99	98	99	+
Am. Stationery	99	98	99	+
Am. Furniture	99	98	99	+
Am. Hardware	99	98	99	+
Am. Jewelry	99	98	99	+
Am. Clothing	99	98	99	+
Am. Shoes	99	98	99	+
Am. Hats	99	98	99	+
Am. Gloves	99	98	99	+
Am. Socks	99	98	99	+
Am. Undershirts	99	98	99	+
Am. Ties	99	98	99	+
Am. Collars	99	98	99	+
Am. Suspenders	99	98	99	+
Am. Belts	99	98	99	+
Am. Trunks	99	98	99	+
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Am. Hats	99	98	99	+
Am. Gloves	99	98	99	+
Am. Socks	99	98	99	+
Am. Undershirts	99	98	99	+
Am. Ties	99	98	99	+
Am. Collars	99	98	99	+
Am. Suspenders	99	98	99	+
Am. Belts	99	98	99	+
Am. Trunks	99	98	99	+
Am. Suitcases	99	98	99	+
Am. Bags	99	98	99	+
Am. Shoes	99	98	99	+
Am. Hats	99	98	99	+
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